

## Multi-Site Prevention Trials (MPT)

The following Multi-Site Prevention Trials are currently part of the NNP. These abstracts are derived from the NIH CRISP query system. More information is available through CRISP at <http://crisp.cit.nih.gov> and through the Principal Investigators.

### Understanding and Preventing Childhood Drug Use Risk

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This is a continuation of the multisite prevention outcome study that targets parenting practices in early childhood, called the Early Steps Multisite Project (ES-M) to reduce risk for a developmental trajectory leading to early-onset substance use and abuse. The family-centered intervention is designed for implementation within the service delivery system of Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) programs. The intervention is tailored to engage high-risk families and to maximize the public health impact on risk for early-onset drug use and related risk. The intervention will be adapted to the next developmental phase as they follow the children into elementary school. Field sites are the University of Oregon, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Virginia. Keywords: Child behavior, drug abuse prevention, parent child interaction, preschool child (1-5), child behavior disorder, disease /disorder proneness, risk, longitudinal

### Science-Based Prevention: Testing Communities That Care

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The project is a randomized controlled trial of the Communities That Care (CTC) prevention operating system. Building on a five-year study of prevention services in 24 communities, this study has randomly assigned one community from each of 12 community pairs to receive the CTC intervention, while the other will serve as a control. Intervention communities will receive substantial training and technical assistance and funding in years 2-5 to implement tested preventive intervention. The impact of CTC on youth outcomes will be assessed. Keywords: Adolescence (12-20), community, drug abuse prevention, epidemiology, antisocial personality, high risk behavior /lifestyle, substance abuse related behavior, violence, behavior test

### A Community Trial to Prevent Inhalant Use in Alaska

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This is a three-year feasibility study to assess implementation of a community prevention model to combat inhalant use and related problems among pre- and early adolescents in four communities with Alaskan Natives (Yupik, Tlingit, and Inupiat), Caucasians, and other populations. This model combines three components: community mobilization to prepare the community to implement inhalant-focused prevention strategies; environmental strategies to decrease availability of inhalable products in the community and substitute altered or non-solvent-based supplies; and school-based skills training to increase cognitive and behavioral skills in adolescents to resist the use of inhalants. Keywords: Adolescence (12-20), drug abuse education, drug abuse prevention, inhalation drug abuse, middle childhood (6-11), Alaskan Native American, Caucasian American, health care service planning, health services research, human subject

### Individual and Group Intervention Formats with Aggressive Children

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This field trial will test variations in format for the Coping Power (CP) prevention program, already found efficacious and effective in prior studies. This study will randomly assign aggressive children to a group format of the CP program or a newly-developed individual format to see whether the individual format will produce greater reductions in substance use, externalizing behavior problems and delinquency at a one-year follow-up, in comparison to the group format CP. This research is an effort to empirically examine conditions under which deviant peer processes [in the group setting] are promoted or prevented during the course of the intervention in a randomized trial. Keywords: Coping, drug abuse prevention, juvenile delinquency, middle childhood (6-11), prevention, substance abuse related disorder, violence prevention, aggression, child behavior, child rearing, field study, peer group, social behavior, urban area, behavioral /social science research

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The aim of this project is to adapt and revise parts of two recognized evidence-based programs for drug prevention (school-based PATHS, and parent-based STAR) for use in grades 4-6 for obesity prevention. This school-based obesity prevention program translates the foci from other evidence-based prevention areas—specifically, affect, executive function, and social competence-building—to obesity prevention. Twenty-four elementary schools will be randomly assigned to either the universal obesity prevention program or a delayed intervention control (N=3460 4th grade students and parents). The adaptation is a three-year program with boosters. Self-report measures will be administered to the longitudinal panel on cognitive, affective, and behavioral variables; measures of BMI and waist circumference will also be administered. Teacher, administrative, and parent surveys will measure the environment for physical activity and food; child emotional regulation, social competence, executive function, and internalizing/externalizing behavior, and parent-child communication. Findings will be used to develop evidence-based program standards for childhood obesity prevention. Keywords: Obesity, prevention, school, Asian, behavior, beverage, child behavior, child rearing, children, choice, communication, curriculum, decision making, eating, elementary school, emotion, environment, executive function, exercise, fat, female, food, interactive multimedia, legal /correctional, model, parent, preference, sex, social organization, teacher, training, weight gain, clinical research

#### Partnership Model for Diffusion of Proven Prevention

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This research is designed to examine reduction in youth substance use and other problem behavior resulting from the application of an innovative intervention partnership model called PROSPER (PROmoting School/community-university Partnerships to Enhance Resilience). The study will evaluate partnership-assisted intervention outcomes—both mediators (e.g., targeted skills) and more distal outcomes (e.g., adolescent substance use) common to all interventions on the menu, conducting intervention-control comparisons at posttest and follow-up assessments, using multi-method, multi-informant procedures. Results will guide application of the partnership model to other school districts in IA and PA and, subsequently, to other states. Keywords: Adolescence (12-20), behavior modification, human therapy evaluation, substance abuse, substance abuse epidemiology, community, family structure /dynamics, outcomes research, parent offspring interaction, school, university, behavioral /social science research tag, clinical research, human subject

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The over-arching theme of the center is "Integrating innovative statistical approaches and drug abuse science." The four sub-themes are: Advancing methods for design and analysis in longitudinal research; optimizing use of resources in research design and behavioral interventions; using pragmatic Bayesian approaches to statistical computation, inference, and decision making; and improving causal inference. This center serves as a national resource by: Identifying emerging methodological issues in drug abuse research; training the next generation of drug abuse methodologists; attracting talented scientists to the field of drug abuse methodology; improving statistical methods used in the science of prevention and treatment and placing the improved methods in the hands of drug abuse scientists. Keywords: drug abuse prevention, health science research analysis /evaluation, method development, data collection methodology /evaluation, experimental design, mathematical model, statistics /biometry

